

THE BOOK CLUB OF CALIFORNIA

The
Quarterly
News-Letter

The Cyclotron and Descriptive Bibliography:
A Progress Report on the Crocker Historical
and Archaeological Project at UC Davis

RICHARD N. SCHWAB

Ernest Dawson and His Wonderful Book
Shop: A Reminiscence

ANNA MARIE HAGER

Elected to Membership : Book Review

Gifts and Acquisitions : Publication Notes

Exhibition Notice : Club Notes

Serendipity : Contributors to the *News-Letter*

VOLUME XLVII NO. ONE WINTER 1981

Founded in 1912, The Book Club of California is a non-profit association of book lovers and collectors who have a special interest in Pacific Coast history, literature, and fine printing. Its chief aims are to further the interests of book collectors and to promote an understanding and appreciation of fine books.

The Club is limited to 1000 members. When vacancies exist membership is open to all who are in sympathy with its aims and whose applications are approved by the Board of Directors. Regular membership involves no responsibilities beyond payment of the annual dues. Dues date from the month of the member's election. Regular membership is \$40; Sustaining \$60; Patron \$125.

Members receive the *Quarterly News-Letter* and all parts of the current Keepsake series. They have the privilege, but not the obligation, of buying the Club publications, which are limited, as a rule, to one copy per member.

Officers and Directors

Gary Kurutz, *President*

D. Steven Corey, *Vice-President*

Joanie Redington, *Executive Director*

Shirley Sheffield, *Executive Director*

Madeleine S. Rose, *Secretary*

Wm. P. Barlow, Jr., *Treasurer*

Oscar Lewis, *Honorary Director*

Directors whose terms expire in 1984

Ethel Crockett

Bruce L. Johnson

Kenneth Karmiole

Sandra D. Kirshenbaum

Gary Kurutz

Committee Chairmen

Exhibits: Albert Sperisen

Finance: Wm. P. Barlow, Jr.

House: Mark Hanrahan

Keepsakes 1981: Bruce L. Johnson

Library: Albert Sperisen

Publications: Florian J. Shasky

Public Programs: D. Steven Corey

Directors whose terms expire in 1982

Sanford Berger

Muir Dawson

James D. Hart

Michael Harrison

Dorothy Whitnah

Quarterly News-Letter

D. Steven Corey, *Editor-in-Chief*

John Borden

Robert Harlan

Bruce L. Johnson

Oscar Lewis

Albert Sperisen

Diana Thomas

Dorothy Whitnah

Directors whose terms expire in 1983

D. Steven Corey

Peter E. Hanff

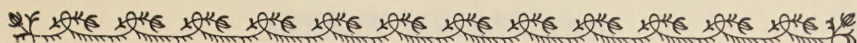
James W. Harvey

Helen Lee

Jeffrey F. Thomas

Extra copies of Keepsakes or *News-Letters*, when available, are sold to members at \$2.00 each. Membership dues and contributions (including books and documents) are deductible in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code. Copyright 1981 by The Book Club of California, 312 Sutter Street, San Francisco, California 94108. Hours: Monday 10-7, Tuesday through Friday 10-5. Telephone (415) 781-7532.

Printed by Wesley B. Tanner & Will H. Powers : Berkeley
Linotype Composition by Don Gray, Twowindows Press : Berkeley



The Cyclotron and Descriptive Bibliography : A Progress Report on the Crocker Historical and Archaeological Project at UC Davis

RICHARD N. SCHWAB

THE CYCLOTRON AND THE BOOK? An unlikely combination, it might seem, but unlikely things have ever been happening in the world of the cyclotron and the world of the book. Since 1970, when the potentiality of using x-rays generated by ion beams from the cyclotron for elemental analysis was recognized,¹ it was fated that sooner or later the beam in the cyclotronic eye would be turned to "reading" books, in ways to put powerful new tools in the hands of historians, bibliographers, and conservators. Taking advantage of this potentiality, our group of humanists and natural scientists working at the Crocker Nuclear Laboratory at the University of California, Davis, has developed techniques that provide us with a capacity to make completely non-destructive elemental analyses of inks, papers, parchments, and pigments of the rarest and most fragile works, with an unprecedented sensitivity and precision. Employing these techniques, we have uncovered some new facts and capabilities that put us in a position to throw light on several mysteries in the history of the book, including the problem of Gutenberg and the origins of printing.²

Favorable accidents of circumstance led to this unanticipated mating of history with atomic physics, which has entailed the crossing of two widely separated lines of research: Thomas Cahill's work over the years on the application of cyclotron beams as a tool of analysis of air pollution and a variety of other areas,³ and the study I⁴ was engaged in for many years on the history, editions, variants, and counterfeits of Diderot's *Encyclopedie*.⁵ The work on the *Encyclopedie* led serendipitously to the cyclo-

tron, for the chief editorial assistant on the *Encyclopedie* project was Virginia Cahill, whose husband, Thomas Cahill, has since become director of the Crocker Nuclear Laboratory. Soon, through the friendship and ensuing discussions that resulted from this chance circumstance, we recognized that the techniques of analysis with the cyclotron worked out by Cahill could be applied to the resolution of certain problems in physical bibliography I had encountered in detecting counterfeits, variants, and cancels in the *Encyclopedie*.⁶ Our initial experiments, which started in 1977, were so promising that we began to work in earnest in an attempt to lay the foundations for a new branch of physical or descriptive bibliography having to do with the chemical profiles of all writing and printing materials. We found these to vary almost as fingerprints do, from era to era, region to region, and even from scribe to scribe and printer to printer, in ways that help in determining date, provenance, and authenticity.

The physicist and historian alike might well ask, "What hath Lawrence wrought?" The central instrument in this technique, the cyclotron, sprang from the imagination of the young and aggressive Ernest Orlando Lawrence, and its birthplace was the University of California. Not long out of the Scandinavian back country of South Dakota, by way of Minnesota, Chicago, and New Haven, Lawrence arrived at Berkeley in 1928. In a few years he, Stanley Livingstone, and others of the Berkeley scientists began to construct and perfect the first cyclotron, the form of accelerator that was to become a centerpiece in modern nuclear discoveries.⁷ The Crocker Nuclear Laboratory Cyclotron uses the magnet of the very same 60-inch cyclotron Lawrence and his group developed and used to discover several new elements, including the dread plutonium. Transported to the Davis campus, this historic instrument was modified to become the Davis 76-inch isochronous cyclotron, with higher energy ranges and increased flexibility.

For bibliophiles who are not initiated into the mysteries of nuclear accelerators, I offer the following brief description. Our method of analysis employs electrically charged particles from the nuclei of hydrogen atoms (protons). These particles are what interest us, for they do the work we want done. Let us follow them as they are accelerated in the cyclotron, deflected into a vacuum pipe, narrowed down to a precise stream of millimeter dimensions, and aimed against inked letters, papers, pigments, or

parchments. The particles are accelerated within the relatively flat pill-box shaped vacuum chamber by rapidly alternating electromagnetic forces on each side of a circular chamber. As the particles are drawn by this oscillation of forces from one side to the other of the chamber at great speed, they are caused to move in a circular pattern by the force exerted on them by a vast magnet that arches over the chamber. The particles whirl in a spiral path to the outer edge of the chamber, where a stream of them is deflected out of the chamber along the length of a tube. Here they are focused with great precision by electromagnetic forces of focusing magnets to a beam that can be made less than a millimeter square. At this point the stream of particles passes through our device pictured in the diagram (figure 1), out of the tube's vacuum, and into an atmosphere of

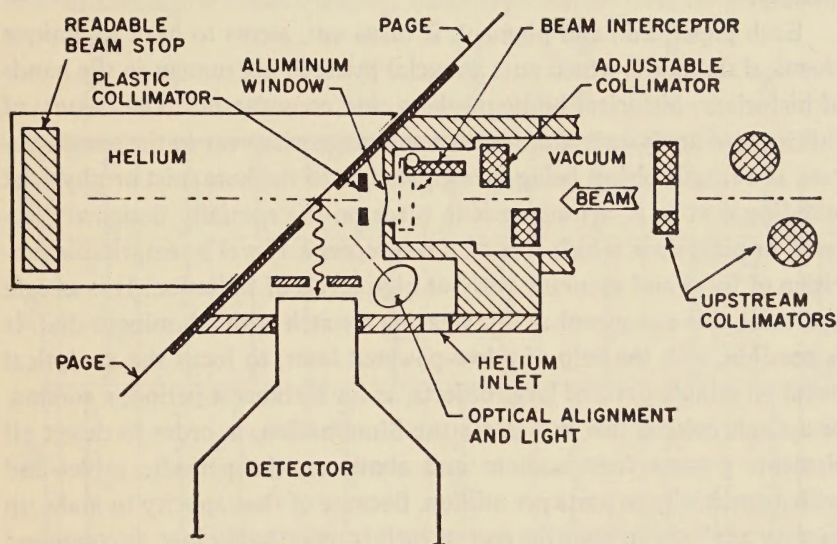


Figure 1.

helium. This is known as "beam in air." A small proportion of the billions of particles in the beam strike the atoms in the targeted papers, inks, pigments, or parchments that are positioned over an opening in a plate through which the beam passes. The clashing of particles in the beam with the atoms of the various elements in the object being analyzed disturbs the atoms in such a way as to generate characteristic x-rays from each ele-

ment present in the beam's target. These x-rays, different for each element, go shooting out in all directions from the point of impact between the beam particles and the atoms in the target, and a portion of them are "read" and counted by a detector located immediately below the target. That information is transmitted to a computer which translates it into numbers that are printed out in a matter of seconds on a seemingly endless broad sheet of computer paper—yielding a detailed account of chemical elements present in the target. Thus, the presence and amount of each element in the target area of inks and papers is detected and recorded with great accuracy and speed. While individual components in this procedure existed before, the combination of them offers investigators a number of options, detailed below, that have not heretofore been realized simultaneously.

Each paper, ink, and pigment, it turns out, seems to have its unique chemical signature, which puts a crucial research instrument in the hands of historians, historical bibliographers, and conservators. The beauty of this form of analysis is that it does no damage whatever to the sometimes rare and fragile object being investigated or to the humanist or physicist standing next to it, arranging it in place on the specially designed "lectern" or plate upon which it rests. The process achieves a remarkable precision of focus and accuracy without high levels of radiation. It is as safe operating this equipment as it is wearing a watch with a luminous dial. It is possible, with the help of a low-powered laser, to focus the analytical beam on minute parts of large objects, as for instance a period, a comma, or a single colored line in a miniature illumination, in order to detect all elements present from sodium and above on the periodic table—and with a sensitivity to parts per million. Because of the capacity to make up to sixty analyses an hour the cost of each is remarkably low, as compared with the very high cost of more conventional analyses in chemical laboratories.

The utility of this technique for analyzing books, and for historical detection in general, was almost immediately demonstrated to us in our first experiments. We quickly found out, to our surprise, that early papers are as interesting as inks. Each batch of paper, nay each *sheet* of paper, has a unique chemical fingerprint. With knowledge it is possible to determine where signatures that are folded from one sheet begin and end, even

though the leaves might not be marked by signature designations. We discovered this quite by accident in our first investigation when we analyzed a continuous sequence of sixty pages (thirty leaves) of an eighteenth-century travel book, Savary's *Lettres sur l'Egypte*, vol. I, Paris, 1786. Professor Cahill, who at that time did not know anything about signatures, was the first to examine the chemical data printed out from the test. He was struck immediately by the fact that the volume must have been bound in eight-leaf segments. In short, he was recognizing signatures of eight leaves, as we were able to confirm when we looked at the printed signature letters on the pages. Neither of us had imagined the analysis would be so subtle that it could distinguish between different sheets, apparently even from the same batch of paper out of the same papermaker's vat. Our figure 2 tells the story. Later experiments have confirmed this

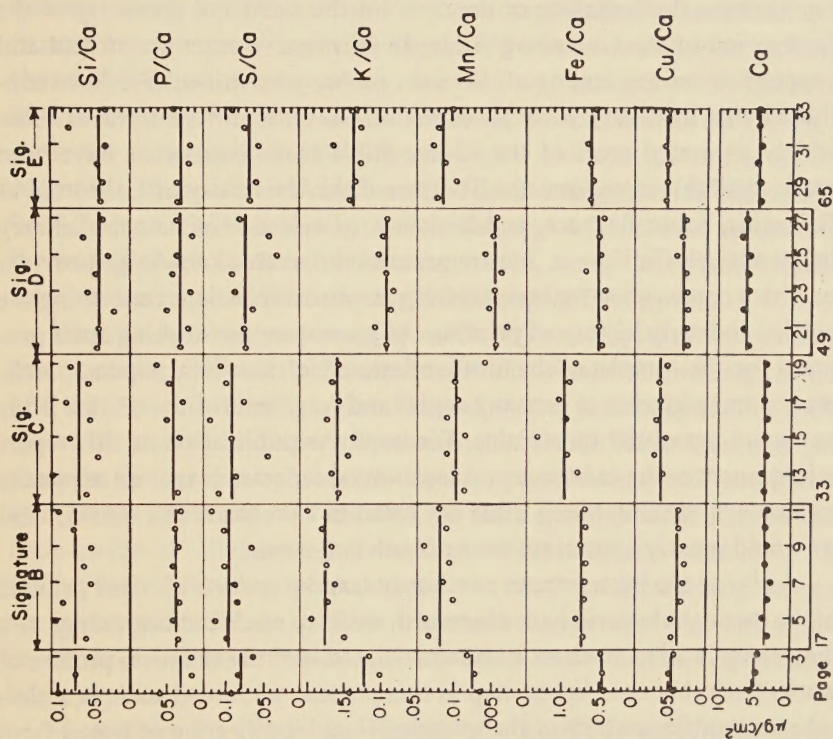


Figure 2.

Papers from Vol. I of Claude Sauary's *Lettres sur l'Egypte*, Paris, 1786.

in other works. In Diderot's *Encyclopedie*, for instance, where there are two sheets in each signature (folio in 4's), the two outer leaves, which are folded from the same sheet, match chemically, as do the two inner leaves, also folded from one larger sheet. The exception occurs where there is a cancel. In each case we have tested in the *Encyclopedie*, the cancelled leaf stands out in high relief as distinct from what should be its conjugate leaf. The significance of these capabilities for the history of the book and physical or descriptive bibliography is immediately evident, for it can help decide all manner of questions of conjugacy, signature arrangement, cancels, and censorship.

As for both manuscript and printing inks, we have found marked differences in their chemical profiles from era to era, region to region, and even from scribe to scribe and printer to printer. The most exciting discovery has been the "cracking of the code" of the elemental chemistry of the famous ink of the Gutenberg Bible. In its massive amounts of lead and copper it is unique among all the inks we have examined. We have confirmed this discovery through examining several different leaves from widely separated parts of the 42-line Bible from leaves that have been made available to us from the libraries of the University of California at Riverside, Santa Barbara, and Berkeley, as well as the Honnold Library in Claremont, California. We are persuaded that this knowledge provides us with a new weapon for investigating persistent questions concerning the origins and early history of printing. At present we are working out a program for the complete "chemical collations" of the inks, papers, parchments, and pigments of as many copies and fragments of the 42-line Bible as we are permitted to examine. We hope the publication of this report might uncover the existence and location of separate leaves or sequences of leaves of the Gutenberg Bible not listed in Don Norman's census,⁸ and we would greatly appreciate news of such fragments.

As far as the inks, papers, parchments, and pigments of other printers of the incunabula period are concerned, we have made the beginnings of a long-range project to chart a systematic record of the chemical profiles of works from that era. As one step in this process, we intend soon to undertake a complete analysis of the splendid Haebler collection of leaves from nearly 300 German, Italian, and Western European incunabula, which includes specimens of works from most of the master printers of the incuna-

bula period. Two complete sets of this collection are immediately available for our investigations, as are parts of two other copies. We hope with this convenient and broad sample to sketch out the first skeleton of a systematic chemical-bibliographical grid for the incunabula period, which may show us the genealogy of the printers' inks, and the development and variations in papers, parchments, and pigments used in the books of the era. In connection with this program, we are developing a system of notation for recording the chemical characteristics of books and manuscripts, which we believe may well become a regular part of bibliographical description of rare manuscript and printed materials.

Although good fortune has so far crowned almost everything we have tried in our analyses with the proton beam, it is possible that in some periods a general and consistent formula of printers' ink might have become widely established, and a therefore significant variation from printer to printer and region to region will not be found. Having made that statement of caution, we can assert that our analyses of the ink in the 42-line Bible and of specimens of inks from the sixteenth to the twentieth centuries show marked differences and give us hope for useful results. Moreover, the sensitivity of our method in detecting chemical distinctions between papers of different batches, times, regions, and even distinctions between individual sheets of the same batch, surely will yield valuable information in the field of physical bibliography for any era.

We have had very encouraging results in the analyses of rubrications, illuminations, and other pigmented materials such as colored inks, paints, and the stains on outer margins. Colored matter is usually rich in easily detectable metals, and this information can be used for a variety of purposes in dating, determining provenance, preservation, and authentication. In the latter case, for instance, we have easily exposed a fraudulent "late medieval" illuminated manuscript which had been inserted for the sake of verisimilitude into what appears to be a very old binding. In sum, we believe the cyclotron analysis of various categories of pigmented matter in books and documents has great promise as a branch of physical bibliography.

Manuscript inks, from the relatively few examples we have as yet had the occasion to analyze, also give encouraging promise of yielding vital information about date, source, and authenticity when subjected to our

proton beam technique. Plans are afoot in our group for a systematic analysis of ancient, medieval, and early modern manuscript inks, as well as those from the Orient. It is well known from earlier studies that ink technologies varied greatly from era to era and region to region throughout the history of writing with inks, and this unquestionably shows up in the chemistry of manuscript inks.⁹

Initial tests with our technique indicate a similarly high promise for the analyses of parchments. A series of experiments is scheduled in order to give us an idea of what the specific capabilities might be in determining the date, types of parchment, provenance, and even something of the "signatures" of vellum books.

A group of scientists, humanist scholars, and specialists in our library has joined in an organization called the Crocker Historical and Archaeological Project. (I have not even touched here upon the great potentialities of this method for archaeology or on some of the interesting experiments that have been launched in the testing of metals and obsidian artifacts.) Among the scientists at Davis, besides Thomas Cahill, involved in our investigation into the history of the book is Bruce Kusko, Associate in Physics, whose skill in using the cyclotron and in interpreting its data has been a vital part of our project from its very inception. Gregory Moeller, Associate in Chemistry, who has a strong interest and training in the history of pigments and inks, has provided an essential link with the chemistry laboratories here. He is even developing an ink of the same chemistry as that in the Gutenberg Bible, using compounds known to be commonly available in the fifteenth century. Donald Kunitz, Special Collections Librarian at the Shields Library, and Daniel Elliott, a bibliographer and classical scholar in the same department, have helped work out so completely the procedures for storing and handling rare works in response to the natural anxieties of rare book curators who have lent us materials for analysis that we have had little difficulty getting at items we have wanted to examine. They have contributed their knowledge of books and many hours of their time to the analyses we have carried out in the laboratory. Dr. Daniel Wick, on the history faculty, has been intimately involved in the planning and interpretation of our investigations from the outset, and Professor Robert Grigg, a specialist in art history, has also been an active member of our group. Several scholars from other

campuses of the University of California have joined in our experiments, including Anthony Bliss, Rare Book Librarian at the Bancroft Library; Barclay Ogden, head of the Conservation Department of the General Library at Berkeley; and the Berkeley printer, Roger Levenson. Of critical importance has been the cooperation of San Francisco printers Adrian and Joyce Wilson with our group, particularly in the planning of a large-scale Gutenberg project. It was through them that we were able to analyse three fragments of "*Costeriana*" flown across the Atlantic from the city of Haarlem. We have also been in contact with a growing number of foreign scholars and scientists in connection with our work. Book conservators are showing an interest in our process because of the obvious diagnostic utility of an inexpensive, nondestructive means of determining so minutely the elemental chemical composition of any part of a document, print or book, its inks, leaves, colors, sizings, glues, and bindings.

Thus you have a brief progress report of our operations with the cyclotron and the book. It has seemed appropriate that the first general sketch of the Crocker Historical and Archaeological Project should appear in The Book Club of California's *Quarterly News-Letter*, for this has been since its inception a California program, based on the capabilities of the cyclotron, which was invented in Berkeley, carried forward in the Crocker Nuclear Laboratory at U. C. Davis, and has taken advantage of a corps of scholars and the rich treasures of rare books and documents at the various campuses of the university and elsewhere in the state.

NOTES

1. Johansson, T.B., Akselsson, R., and Johansson, S.A.E., "X-Ray Analysis: Elemental Trace Analysis at the 10^{-12} g Level," *Nuclear Instruments and Methods*, vol. 84 (1970), pp. 141-143.
2. Cahill, T.A., Kusko, B., and Schwab, R.N., "Analyses of Inks and Papers in Historical Documents Through External Beam PIXE Techniques," *Nuclear Instruments and Methods*, vol. 81 (1981), pp. 205-208.
3. Flocchini, R.G., Feeney, P.J., Sommerville, R.J., and Cahill, T.A. "Sensitivity Versus Target Backings for Elemental Analysis by Alpha Excited X-Ray Emission," *Nuclear Instruments and Methods*, vol. 100 (1972) pp. 397-402; Feeney, P.J., Cahill, T.A., Flocchini, R.G., Eldred, R.A., Shadoan, D.J., Dunn, T., "Effect of Roadbed Configuration on Traffic-Derived Aerosols," *Journal of Air Pollution*

Control Association, vol. 25 (1975), pp. 1145-1147; Cahill, T.A., Eldred, R.A., Flocchini, R.G., Shadoan, D.J., Dietz, T.M., "A Multivariate Statistical Analysis of Visibility Degradation at Four California Cities," *Atmospheric Environment*, vol. 12 (1978), pp. 2213-2221; Barone, J.B., Cahill, T.A., "Proton Microprobes and Particle-Induced X-Ray Analytical Systems," *Annual Review of Nuclear Particle Science*, vol. 30 (1980), pp. 211-252.

4. Richard Schwab. Although I have written this particular article, its information is derived from my collaboration with Thomas Cahill and Bruce Kusko. They both have read this report and have contributed to the precision of its wording.

5. *Inventory of Diderot's Encyclopedie*, 6 vols. in *Studies on Voltaire and the Eighteenth Century*, vol. 80 (1971), vol. 83 (1972), vols. 91-93 (1972). The final section of this *Inventory*, a volume on the magnificent plates of the *Encyclopedie*, is now in press at the Voltaire Foundation in Oxford.

6. See Schwab, R.N., "Sleuthing in the *Encyclopedie*" in *Studies in the French Eighteenth Century*, Durham, 1978, pp. 229-247.

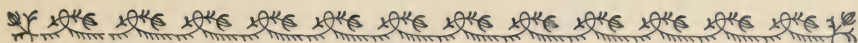
7. See Childs, Herbert, *An American Genius. The Life of Ernest Orlando Lawrence*, New York, 1968, and Davis, N.P., *Lawrence and Oppenheimer*, New York, 1968.

8. Norman, D.C., *The 500th Anniversary Pictorial Census of the Gutenberg Bible*, Chicago, 1961.

9. Wiborg, F., *Printing Ink*, New York, 1926; Bloy, C.H., *A History of Printing Ink*, London, 1967.

N.B. Figures 1 and 2 taken from *Nuclear Instruments and Methods*, vol. 81 (1981), pp. 205-208.





Ernest Dawson and his Wonderful Book Shop: A Reminiscence

ANNA MARIE HAGER

MY LIFE became involved in the adventurous world of books in Dawson's Book Shop.

An invitation from Ernest Dawson to Miss Dorothy Drake (later to become head librarian for Scripps Women's College) for her students in library science to come and visit the book shop was the beginning. Unable to be with the group of fledgling library students on the day selected, Miss Drake gave me a letter of introduction to Mr. Dawson so that I might later see the books shown earlier to the class.

Dawson's was then located at 627 South Grand Avenue and I made my initial visit the following Saturday. So, as a pudgy freckle-faced girl I stood enchanted before Mr. Dawson as he told of early printers and book binders and gave a short tour of the book shop. The hour and a half flew by, and when thanking this generous stranger for his time and consideration, I blurted, "It would be heavenly to work in a store such as yours!"

Mr. Dawson's bright and very dark brown eyes studied me intently. He asked what plans I had for the forthcoming Christmas holiday season and then suggested I come in during that time and work for him.

Graduation faced me in January and now I was about to serve as an apprentice for two glorious weeks in the finest antiquarian book shop west of the Mississippi! Those two weeks eventually stretched into nine wonderful months.

How to tell about those days during the depths of the Depression which came to California much later after it had hit the Atlantic Sea-

board and mid-Western states? To be enclosed in a world of rich and rare treasures and considered as one of the staff (in spite of my insufficient training and knowledge), was indeed an experience strange and wonderful. It still remains so for me.

Located on Grand Avenue, the building was a long, narrow structure with a balcony perched above the main room at the rear of the shop. Along the Wilshire Boulevard wall, Gile McLaury Steele had painted a bright mural entitled "The Bookworm." Mr. Dawson had commissioned the scene to depict a crowded book shop with an avid collector perched atop a tall ladder, lovingly holding an open tome with other books tucked under his arms, completely lost in the enchantment of good books. Names of Dawson's most frequent customers appeared on the backs of one row of books—flattery—and a delight to the owners of the names. As the years passed, the mural faded, due to the strong sunlight, but everyone who passed took time to enjoy this unusual treat.

The Steele mural graced that long wall for twenty years before the building was demolished and Dawson's moved westward to Figueroa Street.

An important theatre, Tally's Criterion, was located across the street, on Grand, and to the south was Walker's Auditorium where exciting silent films from Scandinavia, Russia, Italy, and France were shown.

Around the corner, on Sixth Street, was Jake Zeitlin's shop and the famed "Book Shop Row," long since gone but so well described in Lawrence Clark Powell's *Books West Southwest*.

A perpetual invitation hung over the doorway to Dawson's to "Come In and Browse." To the right of the entrance, in a corner, seven or eight shelves were filled with an odd assortment of titles plainly marked: "All Over 100 to 250 Years Old! \$1.50 to \$3.00."

Sad-eyed folk would enter Dawson's clutching a treasured family possession or Bible, hopeful that it might bring sorely needed funds to meet taxes, medical bills, or simply for food or clothing.

I recall Ernest Dawson never lost his depth of understanding and kindness when approached by these individuals, want and pathetic eagerness plainly written in their faces. He well understood privation and the need for encouragement and hope these visitors sought.

Mr. Dawson would take their precious hoped-for link to sudden mon-

etary gain and examine it and then explain the merits or lack existing in the book submitted. If their faces registered consternation or disappointment, he would take them to these shelves, at the front of the shop, and explain the marked differences between a rarity and a commonplace title.

Not very often did anyone leave feeling he had been misunderstood or deprived by a "grasping book dealer." Mr. Dawson always took time for such people, and usually asked that they be brought directly to him. It was remarkable that he found the time, and certain desperate visitors must have, at times, sorely tried his patience and caused him grief when he was unable to assist them.

In the shipping room, from time to time, another set of shelves was filled with books, too shabby and worn to be offered for sale—fiction, non-fiction and textbooks. School boys and girls, in need of some standard publication, but lacking funds to buy, would be directed to these shelves to help themselves. Often, book scouts asked for permission to scan these shelves hopeful of finding a title that might, at best, bring 25 to 50 cents, perhaps more. Mr. Dawson took special delight in any discoveries they made. He never forgot that the springboard for his entrance into the antiquarian book world was his initial purchase of over 2,000 books for one cent apiece from the Salvation Army.

Along the north wall, at the rear of the shop, were large bins under a long counter which contained the "lay-aways." Here, small collectors, temporarily out of funds, could store their finds and pay as little as 50 cents a week, before claiming their treasures. Some items remained "in custody" several months and were never touched except when requested by the purchaser who wished to savor once again his find or to keep track of his payments.

On March 20, 1935, Ernest Dawson, in a note to me wrote: "You have learned sufficiently and you are applying your knowledge so that you are really contributing something worthwhile to the profits of the shop. Beginning this week, you will receive \$6.00. I will watch your achievements and hope soon to be able to increase the amount. I feel very good about your progress. You have real purpose and I'm confident you will make a success of your work along the lines you are pursuing. I am happy to have you here and all the others in the shop feel the same way. All happiness to you—Sincerely, Ernest Dawson."

Shortly, after receiving this note, I joined the “lay-awayers,” and made my first purchase, *Rembrandt: His Life and His Time*, by Emil Michel, London, 1894, the first edition in English, a two-volume set with 250 tinted plates and 67 full page plates.

Weekly, I added a small pittance to the purchase price of \$7.50—sheer madness, considering my pay—but book madness is a thing apart and can only be appreciated by fellow book collectors. Even today, so many years later, I still experience the joy of ownership when handling my beloved first book purchase, its fine plates a constant source of pride and pleasure.

All employees were requested, when beginning at Dawson’s, to present a portrait or snapshot of themselves, to be placed in *The Album*. Every anniversary *The Album* is still brought forth and visitors pore over it much to the chagrin or delight of former and present-day employees.

The balcony was crammed with western Americana and books on the occult sciences and Miss Eleanor Reed, a remarkable lady, well informed in both fields, was in charge.

Indeed, it was a fascinating place. Miss Reed and some of the notable visitors to her bookish eyrie shared wonderful conversations with me. Young Muir Dawson, whenever home from school, then a lad of seven or eight years, would scamper up the stairs eager to help and carry books down the stairs.

Some visitors would spend hours expatiating on occult theories but Miss Reed bore it all with noble patience. On certain other days, a young man sporting a black, turtle-necked sweater would scale the stairs, two at a time, and head for the western Americana side of the balcony—later he became head of one of the great libraries in the West, Larry Powell of UCLA.

One quickly learned not to inquire or delay the progress of anyone headed for the balcony. One day I approached a lady dressed in lavender-hued clothes, from head to shoes, including her hair! The visitor assumed that I too was interested in Metaphysics and launched into a lengthy discourse. No doubt the rapt expression on the lady’s face, and the one of discomfort on mine, amused older staff members. Soon thereafter, Tom Neal taught me to note the demeanor of those headed for the balcony.

My introduction to Hubert Howe Bancroft began when a slender reed of a man, with sparkling blue eyes, white hair, and a Van Dyke beard,

asked, "Have you read *California Pastoral*, or perhaps, *Literary Industries*, by Bancroft?" Robert Ernest Cowan, the doyen of California bibliographers and librarian for the William Andrews Clark Library, stood by my desk eager to discuss Bancroft and his *Works*.

Mr. Cowan held that Bancroft and his contributions to the field of western Americana would, in time, be fully recognized and urged me to become acquainted with his *Works*. (Aside: At that time, 1935, the 39 volumes of Bancroft's *Works*, in full sheep binding with black morocco labels was priced at \$50.00, compared to 1981 prices of \$680 to \$900.00. Bancroft has truly been discovered!)

That afternoon, I gained a wonderful and helpful friend, who later (perhaps in jest) would introduce me as his protegee in Dawson's. As the years progressed the bibliographies of Robert Ernest Cowan and of his son Robert Grannis Cowan have gained in stature and importance.

It was sheer magic to be on the sidelines when teas were held in the First Editions Room, an alcove off the main sales room. Not only did I see, but meet, well-known writers and collectors such as Hugh Walpole, Jean Hersholt, Dr. Egerton Crispin, Hazel Dreis, J. Gregg Layne, Paul Jordan-Smith, and Robert Ernest Cowan, to name a few.

Dawson staffers presided at these teas. Many college students made it a must to drop in at Dawson's, not only for the refreshments served but to have an opportunity to meet noted writers. Every courtesy would be extended to these future patrons of the book world.

When Mr. Thomas Hatton, of Leicester, England, considered perhaps the world's supreme authority on Dickens "in parts," arrived in Los Angeles, Mr. Dawson had special displays prepared in his honor. Later Catalogue 105 (May, 1935) carried a fine portrait of Mr. Hatton and his comments on the joys of collecting Dickensiana.

A major portion of the shop's business was conducted through carefully prepared and well-illustrated catalogues compiled by staff members. The mailing service was very large and Mr. Dawson encouraged much correspondence as well as sharing of literary news items that might prove of value to some client or staff member.

When trained staff members were on buying trips to Europe, their letters and reports were shared with those who remained in the shop. When the huge boxes arrived, "Father" (we never called him that to his face!)

Dawson would stand by in high anticipation to see the new arrivals. Excitedly, he would clutch a book and walk to someone's desk, perhaps mine, exclaiming: "Hold this in your hands! Isn't it wonderful? Note the fine binding and printing. Imagine such a treasure on the Pacific Coast! Look at it now before it disappears on a collector's shelf or in a private institution!"

At such times business came almost to a standstill, everyone sharing in his rapt pleasure and interest while the unpacking went on. Of course, serious note was made by the office force regarding proper invoices and numbers as the books were plucked from the boxes—but they too shared in the excitement.

A steady flow of small notes was penned by Mr. Dawson to each staff member calling attention to some book, display work, perhaps a suggestion to look at a certain catalogue or attend a lecture in the nearby library or school.

Mr. Dawson's hearing was impaired and he intensely disliked using an odd-fitting hearing piece which clamped over the top of his head. Most of the time, the hearing aid hung above his desk on the wall near his telephone. He dearly loved to talk to his patrons and was immeasurably irked when forced to don the uncomfortable, head-hugging device by the poor acoustics.

The "grapevine" among book dealers and book scouts would begin humming when Mr. Dawson began marking down prices on books which had been on his shelves two or more years. It was Dawson's belief that books should be moved to make room for newer, and perhaps, rarer items, shelf space being at such a premium. Some rather prominent book dealers, as well as collectors, can claim that a goodly portion of their stock or library, in those days, was obtained during "Father's" mark-down days. Such practice is rarely indulged in by today's dealers. Dawson never cringed when marking down prices; he felt it a healthy and stimulating practice and created opportunities for the small collector to acquire some longed-for edition, or perhaps stimulate additional purchases.

As the youngest staff member, I inherited a special and unusual task—having an occasional lunch with the Boss! Never having been in a restaurant or a downtown cafeteria before, whenever Mr. Dawson would nod or tap me on the shoulder, I was always ready to accompany him on one of

those noontime excursions. Off we would go to hear some aspiring politician or professor of economics from a nearby college, while dining. Although I didn't quite understand or follow too closely the conversations held during such sessions, they were unusual and very different from those of the book world. Doubtless, many in the group wondered at the rather odd combination of a man of Mr. Dawson's stature having a short, plump girl following alongside and sitting in rapt attention while words flew about the room.

The Depression made deep scars on those who lived through a most trying and difficult period. The men who attended these luncheon "seminars" might have been too visionary in their efforts and dreams to alleviate the intense sufferings of their fellow man, but they were at least making an attempt to right unhappy situations.

One of my duties was to read and clip numerous American or European catalogues and affix the clippings with a minute edging of paste, to the inside cover of a similar edition found on the Dawson shelves. A practice, I believe, now discontinued in today's book shops.

My education in western Americana grew and Mr. Dawson would remind me every so often, "Take time to *look* at the books you are handling. There is no rush, make this your educational background." He knew that a college education might not be possible for me, so he urged me again and again to take every opportunity to study the rich materials in his shop. All in all a remarkable and rich apprenticeship for a high school graduate.

Ernest Dawson's policy of permitting interested and sincere patrons the rare privilege of handling his stock proved a good investment, and also served as strong inducement to encourage future book collectors as well. Dawson's Book Shop provided pleasure and relief to many of his clients which could be found nowhere else in such troubled times.

Well printed, beautifully illustrated catalogues, many unique publications, and parties honoring new publications and authors, are still held, a tradition carried forward by Ernest Dawson's sons, Glen and Muir, in their modern designed fine book shop in Los Angeles.

For me, it was indeed a most wonderful Book Shop!

Elected to Membership

The two classifications of membership above Regular Membership are Patron Membership, \$125 a year, and Sustaining Membership, \$60 a year.

NEW SUSTAINING MEMBERS	ADDRESS	SPONSOR
Mr. & Mrs. George Lindsay	San Francisco	Henry M. Bowles

The following members have transferred from Regular to Sustaining Membership:

Preston Beyer	Stratford, Connecticut
Alan Dietch	Foster City
Catherine Harroun	San Francisco
George Kellar	Sausalito
Chauncey D. Leake, Jr.	New York, New York
Mrs. C. Hyde Lewis	San Francisco
Loren R. Rothschild	San Francisco

The following have been elected to membership since the publication of the Fall *News-Letter*:

NEW MEMBERS	ADDRESS	SPONSOR
J.S. Byrne	Concord	Robert Begg
Robert Arthur Clark	Sierra Madre	Leon S. Anderson
Sydney D. Craig, Ph. D.	Palos Verdes Estates	Robert E. Wheaton
Herbert Samuel Crocker	San Francisco	Mrs. Herman Zischke
Elizabeth Ethier	Point Reyes	Leah Wollenberg
George King Fox	San Francisco	Gaye L. Kelly
Robert Greenwood		
(The Talisman Press)	Georgetown	Michael Harrison
John Russell Holmes	Pasadena	David F. Myrick
Susan Denne & George Kinney	Pasadena	Grant Dahlstrom
Mel Kavin	Seal Beach	Edgar F. Mauer
Peter Keil	Ardsley, New York	Alfred Knopf
Thomas G. Kienbaum	Detroit, Michigan	Gaye L. Kelly
Peter Koch	San Francisco	Gaye L. Kelly
Paul Lejeune	Carmel	J.S. Edgren
Esther L. Mardon	Redding	Ethel S. Crockett
W.S. Mott	Atascadero	Robert E. Blesse
Laird McNeel, M.D.	Burlington, Wisconsin	Membership Committee
Jamie Person	Berkeley	David Streeter
Joyce S. Pyle	Berkeley	Membership Committee
Priscilla F. Shenk	Oakland	Robert Hawley
Patricia Ann Williams	Santa Barbara	David F. Myrick

Book Review

Peter Decker's Catalogues of Americana. Austin, Texas. Jenkins Publishing Co. 3v. \$145.

During Arch Hanna's quarter-century in the saddle at Yale's Beinecke Library, it has been his good fortune not only to enjoy the ideal existence of a librarian in Donald Wing's view—"being paid to read booksellers' catalogues"—but also to be called upon to write introductions to various books and multi-volume sets. Small wonder; who knows more about the land west of the 100th meridian than, ironically, the Nutmegger who is Curator of the Beinecke's Western Americana Collection? Certainly no individual at Bancroft. Perhaps Ed Carpenter at Huntington, or possibly Gene Gressley at Wyoming.

In any case, two of the works introduced by Hanna are absolutely indispensable reference tools for collectors, librarians, scholars, and writers of Western Americana. What is more remarkable is that they both represent sources providentially rescued from the common fates of their breed—neglect or oblivion—for they are "lowly," ephemeral, book trade catalogues. Although some collectors are methodical pack-rats who not only save but shelve, and perhaps index or classify, sales catalogues, too many buyers give the pamphlets rough usage even in their virginal state, and then callously abandon them, or lose them, as time goes by and blood cools.

In 1965 Arch Hanna introduced *The Annotated Eberstadt Catalogues of Americana*, published in four volumes by Argosy-Antiquarian, Ltd. Now it is the Peter Decker three-decker. Although "ultra rarities" are less common in this new work, it is definitely in the grand Eberstadt tradition as a bibliographical Comstock or El Dorado. Had all of Decker's catalogues been included (the early Soliday Collection volumes are skipped because they were reprinted in 1960), it would have been a veritable *Veta Madre* or Mother Lode of subject bibliography. As it is, catalogues 22 (1944) through 50 (1963) provide us with nearly 1300 pages of source material, and some 400 pages of index.

To a collector, a bookseller's taste may be evidenced by his very selection of titles and perhaps his pricing of them. To a researcher-writer, this holds true also, but he demands more. The purest gold of this auriferous vein is its body of annotations. Decker's descriptions are often succinct, but always informative.

David Magee once joked that the perfect antiquarian bookman is the gent who can in the morning buy a book which he describes to the seller as "frightfully common," then, without blushing, catalogue it that afternoon as "excessively rare." By this standard, Decker was imperfect—thank heaven! He was no inflator of a title's importance. As Hanna once observed, "His prose was not as purple as the Eberstadts', it was more measured . . . [but] he described his fine Western books with insight as well as accuracy."

Decker was a law school dropout and journalist turned rare books dealer to the

likes of Thomas Streeter, Everett D. Graff, and Frederick Beinecke. He was a major New York bookman for three decades. He contributes a preface which is a mini-biography whose anecdotes touch on some of the high spots of his career.

Flaws? There are typos in the added text. For example, a careless "not" instead of the correct "now" reverses the meaning of Fritz Beinecke's search for John Rollin Ridge's elusive *Murieta*, to complete his *Zamorano 80* collection. And California friends of the late Colonel Fred Rogers will be distressed to find him correctly in the index in one place but incorrectly, as "F. B. Robers" in another. The index, though described as analytical, is limited to author and title entries. There is no subject approach. Finally, it is a shame that the Soliday Collection catalogues could not have been included. The 1960 reprint of them is not only o.p.; Decker confesses that he has no copy of it himself.

But this is the worst sort of nit-picking. What we have here is an extremely valuable reference set in three sturdy tan buckram-bound volumes. Available only in a 400-set edition, it is not likely to come our way again and it is a definite bargain for serious collectors of Americana at less than \$50 the volume.

Most highly recommended.

RICHARD DILLON

Gifts and Acquisitions

Board member Ken Karmiole of Los Angeles has given the library a copy of his first publication, *Julius Firmicus Maternus and the Aldine Edition of the Scriptores Astronomici Veteres*, text by Carey S. Bliss, with an original leaf of the original Aldine edition of 1499. This is a very handsome book, designed and printed by Patrick Reagh, printed in an edition of 164 numbered copies. We thank him for this most generous gift.

The Club library has acquired another "first" in book production. A curious example, but a true first in the use of photo-engraving on wood, the book is *Lyra Germanica*, a collection of hymns for all occasions, translated from the German by Catherine Winkworth and published by Long, Green, Longman, and Roberts, London, 1861. Two of the engravings in this multi-illustrated book were photographed on wood—the Flaxman drawings on pages 114 and 133. Although none other than Gleeson White credits this book with the first use of engraving photographed on wood, *The Art Journal* of 1854 (which the Club also owns) used this new method for an engraving of the moon taken from a photograph some four feet square and reduced to 2¾ inches square. The *Journal* contains a long discourse on this novel method of reproduction, which eliminates the "interpretation" by the wood engraver, insuring a facsimile of the artist's work. It is not surprising that the method was first used in a magazine as book publishers of the day tended to be wary of such new concepts, no matter how promising. As mentioned above, Longman risked

inclusion of only two photo-engravings on wood in *Lyra Germanica*, which contains over 100 illustrations. The process did not achieve true recognition until the 1890's, when Lane used it for Beardsley's incredible line drawings in *The Yellow Book*.

Member Herbert E. Garcia, Executive Director of the San Mateo County Historical Association and Museum, has given the Club a copy of Robert I. Burns' article "The Paper Revolution in Europe: Crusader Valencia's Paper Industry—A Technological and Behavioral Breakthrough," reprinted from *Pacific Historical Review*, Vol. L, No. 1, February 1981. This item is a fine addition to the exhibition on the growth and development of papermaking which is currently on display in the Club rooms. The author is professor of history at the University of California, Los Angeles.

Member David Streeter has sent us a copy of his pamphlet "Novel California Vineyards," a checklist he compiled of twenty-six novels utilizing "the dramatic background of the California wine industry." Mr. Streeter printed fifty copies of this attractive pamphlet at his Del Sol Press at summer solstice, 1981, as a project for a printing class.

Mr. Jeff Weber of Zeitlin & Ver Brugge has sent us a copy of "L. A. Pub. Library since 1872," which is a forty-four page catalogue of an exhibit held at the Los Angeles Public Library in honoring John D. Bruckman, 1928–1979. The exhibit was part of the City of Los Angeles Bicentennial Celebration. The catalogue was prepared by Mr. Weber and Romaine Ahlstrom with the John D. Brusham Rare Book Committee and published for the Los Angeles Public Library in 1981. The handsome catalogue was printed in an edition of 1000 copies at the Castle Press. Many thanks, Jeff.

Publication Notes

The Grabhorn Press, A Biography (winter publication, 1981–82), promises to rank as one of the most important books the Club has issued since its founding nearly seven decades ago. Well over two years in preparation, Roby Wentz's well researched work tells the story of the world-renowned press from its founding at Indianapolis in 1912 to its closing at San Francisco more than half a century later. It is appropriate that this history of the Grabhorns and their press should bear the imprint of the Club as publisher, for between 1921 and 1965 no less than fifty-two Club books were printed at the press. Among them, to name but a few, were Powell's *The Santa Fe Trail to California* (1931), Harlow's *The Maps of San Francisco Bay* (1950), and three magnificent Japanese print books (1959, 1960, and 1962). The design and printing of the book was entrusted to Sherwood Grover, who himself was long a member of the Grabhorn staff, and has given it a format that is both distinguished and appropriate to its subject matter. The illustrations are numerous

and well selected, including facsimiles of outstanding Grabhorn printings, and photographs of members of the staff, some of the latter here published for the first time.

A note of interest to hand bookbinders: Three copies in sheets of *The Grabhorn Press* will be made available at \$75.00 each to hand bookbinders who may wish to purchase them for binding.

Other forthcoming publications include *Paul Landacre*, an illustrated biography of one of America's finest wood engravers, written, designed, and handset by Ward Ritchie. Printed by Castle Press, this item is due to appear as the Club's spring book, 1982, and will be the third Book Club publication under the Magee Fund.

To be issued by the Club in the summer of 1982 is Robert Harlan's *Chapter Nine: The Vulgate Bible & Other Unfinished Projects of John Henry Nash*. This book will be a joint Book Club-Typophiles production.

The Book Club of California has embarked upon a new Keepsake series, "California Printing—a Selected List of Books Which Are Significant or Representative of a California Style of Printing." Because of the great number of books to be included, this Keepsake series will consist of three parts. For 1980, Part I, 1838–1890. The Keepsake for 1981 will comprise Part II of the series, and is planned to cover the years 1890–1925; and Part III, which will be issued in 1982, will cover the remaining years to the present.

Part I, which has been printed by Patrick Reagh, Printers, of Los Angeles, is now ready and will be distributed to the membership shortly. It has been issued in pamphlet form, 8½ by 10 inches, to conform in size with past Keepsakes, and consists of thirty accounts of important books printed in California between 1838 and 1890. The descriptions have been written by a variety of contributors, each of whom not only described a particular book, but has shown why it deserves a place on the list. We hope that this is an interesting and readable collection.

Exhibition Notice

The Club is pleased to announce a new exhibition of Grabhorn Press books and ephemera, which will be on display in the Club rooms through the holiday season, beginning on December 7, the date of the Open House for the Club's winter publication, 1981–82, *The Grabhorn Press* (see Publications).

Club Notes

At the October 20, 1981 meeting, the Board of Directors voted to increase the Club's membership dues, in an effort to bring income more closely in line with current

expenses (at present, dues cover only about half of the Club's operating expenses), and in the face of anticipated higher costs for membership services in the coming year. Effective November 1, 1981, therefore, Regular Membership dues have been increased from \$30 to \$40 per year and Sustaining Membership dues from \$50 to \$60. Patron Membership dues will remain at the current level of \$125 per year. It should be noted that these are the first dues increases made by the Club since 1975.

It is hoped that those who currently support the Club with Sustaining and Patron memberships will continue to do so, as it is only through these premium dues that activities such as our public programs are funded. Please remember that your dues, cash contributions, and gifts of books to the Club's library are always welcome and are tax deductible; we also invite your support in the form of bequests.

Serendipity

For those who were unable to afford the original \$1000 folio edition of the Arion Press *Moby-Dick*, there is now the California Edition. This is the name of the considerably reduced (30%) facsimile trade edition that has just been published by the University of California Press for an initial price of \$19.95, to go up to \$24.95 in January. The book reduced beautifully and is a real bargain. A deluxe edition is also available, another facsimile, but only reduced 10%. It is limited to 750 numbered copies, has two-color printing throughout, and is slipcased.

Member Harold Berliner, printer, publisher, and typefounder (224 Main Street, Nevada City, CA 95959), has issued his third catalogue, "Special Casting, September 1981." In it he announces "three or four times a year we offer special castings at discounted prices." One of the current offerings is *Romulus* in twelve and fourteen point cast in hard metal (10% zinc, 16% antimony, and 74% lead). He also mentions plans to offer "a composition service so we can compose and set books or pamphlets, for private printers." Those interested in receiving Harold Berliner's Typefoundry catalogues may have their names added to his mailing list for a fee of \$2.00 per year (to defray production and mailing costs).

Member Andrew Hoyem's Arion Press has announced the eighth publication in its series of limited editions, *Shaped Poetry*, "a suite of thirty typographic prints, 12 by 16 inches, forming an anthology of shaped poems from 300 BC to the present, each on a different handmade paper, in portfolio, with a book on the literary form and a frame for display of the prints." Edition of 300; \$600 the set.

Member Adrian Wilson's Press in Tuscany Alley has produced a new handmade book for children, *The Swing*, "seven poems, one for each day of the week, with full page illustrations in color" by Joyce Lancaster Wilson. Edition of 300, numbered and signed by the author-illustrator and designer-printer; \$25.

Western Tanager Press of Santa Cruz has just reprinted in paperback Richard H. Dillon's award winning (silver medal, Commonwealth Club, 1968) *Fool's Gold, A Biography of John Sutter*.

We are saddened to announce the sudden death, on November 7, of Club member Henry M. Bowles, a former Book Club director who served on the Finance Committee and as Chairman of the Membership Committee. His wise counsel will be sorely missed and we extend our deepest sympathy to the family.

Marka Ritchie, a remarkable lady, wife and helpmate of Club member and printer Ward Ritchie, died at their home in Laguna Beach on November 7 after a lengthy illness. We extend our deepest sympathy to the family.

Contributors to the *News-Letter*

Richard N. Schwab is a professor of History at the University of California, Davis.

Anna Marie Hager of San Pedro is a California historian and a professional indexer. This article was first published by Grant Dahlstrom's Castle Press as a keepsake in 1968.

*The Book Club of California
 & Richard Hilkert, Bookseller
 invite you to an evening with
 J.S. HOLLIDAY
 on the occasion of the publication
 of his book THE WORLD RUSHED IN
 The California Gold Rush Experience
 Club rooms 312 Sutter Street, December 28, 5:00-7:00*



RICHARD HILKERT
 BOOKSELLER
 Ltd.

434 PACIFIC AVE. 398-0216

Oregon Historical Society/1230 S. W. Park Avenue/Portland, Oregon 97205/(503) 222-1741



LOG of THE UNION

JOHN BOIT'S

REMARKABLE VOYAGE

To the Northwest Coast and Around the World
1794-1796

edited by
EDMUND HAYES

especially illustrated by
HEWITT R. JACKSON

In July 1794, I took charge of the Sloop *Union*, burthen 98 Tons, she then laying at Newport, Rhode Isle, Bound for a Voyage to the N.W. Coast of America, China, Isle of France, & back to Boston. Own'd by Crowell Hatch & Caleb Gardner Esq. Employ'd during the months of July & beginning of August, giv'g the Sloop & Complete overhaul for a Circumnavigating Voyage, & in Taken on board Stores & Provisions for Three years, likewise a Cargo consisting of Sheet Copper, Bar Iron, Blue Cloth, Blankets, Trinkets of various kinds 'etc. etc.' All which articles where suitable for traffick with the NW Indians, for firs propper for the Canton markett. The Sloop was Completely fited for the voyage, with a Crew of 22 In Number. Had good quarters, & mounted Ten Carriage Guns & Eight Swivells on the rafts. On the 28th August, '94, Got under way & dropt into Coastal Harbour, & Got all in readiness for Sea.

John Boit

Adieu to the pretty girls of Newport

So begins the Log of a most remarkable voyage. John Boit, Jr., the master of the sloop-rigged *Union*, was only 19 years old. Yet, he was embarking on a circumnavigation of the globe, beginning a New England fur-trading expedition to the Northwest Coast of America and to China. Boit was "no novice [writes Thomas Vaughan in the Foreword] but a young argonaut who earlier trained [at age 17] with Robert Gray, sailing around the world . . . in the *Columbia Rediviva* as Gray's fifth mate," keeping a well-written and important journal of that earlier journey.

Mr. Edmund Hayes, a noted blue-water seaman, and longtime student of the exploration and fur trade of the Northwest Coast, has carefully abridged John Boit's Log and Remarks from the voyage of the *Union*.

In his introductory section Hayes places the voyage, the Log, Boit and the New England fur trade in proper perspective.

Mr. Hewitt Jackson long has been known as a maritime scholar and artist, and for his remarkable ability to reconstruct great sailing vessels. Here he has combined this scholarship and artistic ability as never before, drafting eight maps of the course of the *Union*, providing six stunning wash drawings of the sloop, skillfully producing over a dozen carefully drawn profiles and cross sections of the ship, and providing a masterful color frontis piece of the *Union* at Columbia's Cove, Vancouver Island.

Illus. Maps. Appendix, 1981. 176 pp. Sailcloth, \$19.95. Paper, \$12.95. Limited boxed sailcloth edition, \$50.00

Limited boxed edition of 150 numbered copies, signed by author and artist.

Designed by Book Club member Bruce Taylor Hamilton

JOHN HOWELL—BOOKS
is now accepting orders for a definitive
History of the Nonesuch Press

written and designed by John Dreyfus

including a Descriptive Catalogue of all Nonesuch publications, prepared by David McKitterick of the Cambridge University Library assisted by Simon Rendall of the Curwen Press.

Edition limited to 950 copies printed by letterpress at Cambridge University Press of which 400 are to be distributed in the United States solely by

JOHN HOWELL—BOOKS.

Royal octavo (in conformance with *The Nonesuch Century*), in full cloth binding, gilt-stamped, with dust-jacket and protective carton.

Price: \$250.00. Trade discount available.

Orders with payment should be sent to:

JOHN HOWELL—BOOKS
434 Post Street
San Francisco, California 94102-1592
(415) 781-7795